

NEW YORK HERALD.

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Volume XXVI. No. 340

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway,--INVERNESS HUSBAND--TOODLES.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery,--BULL RUN--DON'T GO FOR A WIFE--MINUTE GUN AT SEA.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway,--Day and Evening--MICHAEL KIRK--HAUNTED CHAMBER--HYPNOTICISM, SEA-LION, BEARS, AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway,--SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, AC.--BULL ROY.

MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway,--SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, AC.--IRELAND IN 1800.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 563 Broadway,--SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, AC.

CAIETTES CONCERT ROOM, 618 Broadway,--DRAWING ROOM--ENTERTAINMENTS--BALLET, FANTASIES, FOLKSONGS, AC.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway,--SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, AC.--BLACK STAFF.

CRISTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowery,--BURLESQUES, SONGS, DANCES, AC.--BLACK STAFF.

New York, Friday, August 30, 1861.

THE SITUATION.

The activity of the rebel pickets in their attacks upon the army of the Potomac continues day and night. They now occupy a position a mile and a half nearer the Union lines of defence than they did before the battle of Bull Run, and it is said that they are posted all along the country, and have guns placed wherever an available spot can be found. Near Bailey's Cross Roads they have planted a battery on an eminence commanding not only that place but Arlington Heights.

A gentleman who arrived at Washington yesterday from Richmond via Louisville, states that the rebel army in Virginia now amounts to over 300,000, of whom 180,000 are on the South bank of the Potomac. He says that Manassas has been to a great extent abandoned, and the main force of the army moved to the Upper Potomac, where they intend to make a crossing, take possession of Maryland, and thus surround Washington and get possession of all the army stores and munitions lying there. He represents that the enthusiasm of the South knows no bounds since the battle of Bull Run, and that the people there are confident of victory, the reconstruction of the United States under a Southern President, and the permanent security and extension of the institution of slavery. We give the programme in full in another column.

Mr. Russell, of the London Times, has just returned to Washington from a visit to the camps, and it is said has changed his tune about the Union army since his imaginative flights of fancy have been exposed. He thinks that the troops are wonderfully improved since he last saw them.

The War Department has issued an important order prohibiting all communication, verbally or by printing or telegraph, respecting the operations of military movements, either by land or sea, or relating to the troops, camps, arsenals, intrenchments or military affairs within any of the military districts, by which information shall be given to the enemy, under the penalty prescribed by the 57th Article of War, which is death, or such other punishment as a court martial shall impose.

The Post Office Department has ordered the carrying of the mails in several portions of Kentucky, west of the Tennessee river, to be suspended, in consequence of the repeated violation of the same.

We have the best authority for stating that the rumors circulated in other quarters, to the effect that our Minister to England, Mr. Adams, has informed the State Department of the intention of the English government to recognize the Confederate States immediately, have not a shadow of foundation. On the contrary, the latest official information is that England and the other great Powers have determined to remain neutral until the close of the war.

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury no clearances of goods will in future be allowed for Matamoros, Mexico. It has been found that cargoes shipped to that port, containing material calculated to give aid and comfort to the rebels, could readily be, and indeed have been, sent across the Texan frontier without restriction. Hence the necessity of the order.

There appears to be very little doubt that the destination of the naval expedition from Fortress Monroe under General Butler and Commander Stringham is Hatteras Inlet, where the frigate Roanoke was fired into by a rebel battery as far back as April last. Information has since been received that a heavy battery of twenty guns has been mounted there, and another of ten guns, both commanding the inlet, from which point the rebels have been overhauling and capturing Northern vessels. These facts were obtained from the captain of a Maine vessel, which was taken in May last, and remained for some time at Hatteras, but was recently released.

The alacrity and enthusiasm with which the call for the new Treasury loan is responded to in this city, is evidence enough that, as a popular movement, its results are likely to prove as remarkable as those of the people's loan in France. The Sub-Treasurer's office was literally besieged yesterday with applicants for the notes of small figures; and, singular to say, the largest amount of these parties anxious to loan money to the government for the national cause were women, conspicuous among whom were servant girls and the wives of mechanics and laborers. There appears to have been a heavy draft on the savings banks, in order to invest the deposits of this class of persons in the great popular loan. The sum of \$270,000 was taken at the Sub-Treasurer's office yesterday. Several of the lenders came from the country and from neighboring States. We learn that a considerable amount of the loan is being taken in Canada also, the seven three-tenths interest offering a great temptation for the investment, and the integrity of the United States government being considered a safe guarantee. A Montreal paper says that the solvency of the savings banks there is to be compromised in consequence of the loan.

counties of La Fayette and Ray, and all around in the direction of Lexington, emboldened by the news of the battle near Springfield, are committing terrible outrages on the property of Union men.

Our European advisers, by the Asia, are on the 18th of August. One of our Paris correspondents reports that most of the manufacturing interests of the empire were extremely depressed in consequence of the absence of orders from America. An excitement among the cotton spinners was allayed by a sort of official assurance, indistinctly circulated, to the effect that plenty of the staple would be had in the fall of the year. It is again repeated that Napoleon is ready to recognize the independence of the rebel confederacy if England will join him in such a dangerous step. Mr. Rost, the rebel Commissioner, had left Paris for London with the intention, as alleged, of using strenuous exertions to induce the British Cabinet to coalesce with the Emperor in this policy. England was making vigorous efforts to obtain a cotton supply outside the Southern States of America. The republic of Nicaragua had forwarded thirty-five bales, grown by the natives, to Liverpool, and the Minister of that country in London holds out inducements to British capitalists to become planters. The movement for growing cotton in India is to be pursued on a very extensive scale.

THE NEWS.

The action at Summerville is and will ever be noted for its brilliancy of execution. A sudden surprise of such a nature would cause, in many cases, a complete surrender of those attacked, but in this instance the command bravely fought their way through the rebel hordes. The following is the list of the principal officers:

- SEVENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEERS.
Colonel.....E. B. Tyler.
Lieutenant Colonel.....W. R. Curtis.
Major.....John S. Casement.
Adjutant.....De Forest, killed.
Sergeant Major.....King, killed.
CAPTAINS.
Company A.....Crane.
Company B.....J. F. Stirling.
Company C.....Shurtliff, killed.
Company D.....Iyer, killed.
Company E.....Sprague.
Company F.....Stearns.
Company G.....Seymour.
Company H.....Asper.
Company I.....W. B. Sterling, killed.
Company K.....Wiseman.

The Asia, from Liverpool on the 17th and Queenstown the 18th instant, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her news is three days later than that brought by the Hibernian.

Cotton was in fair demand in Liverpool and the market steady at the decline of one-eighth of a penny in qualities below middling. The stock on hand on the 16th instant was computed at \$44,300 bales, of which 678,910 were American. Breadstuffs were very dull on the 16th instant. Consols closed in London on the 16th instant at 90 1/2 a 100 for money and account.

The visit of the King of Sweden to Napoleon had produced an unpleasant feeling at the Court of Russia. Napoleon's fête was celebrated in Paris on the 15th instant, and his Majesty had inaugurated a new boulevard with great éclat. It is said that the French commander in Rome has been ordered not to oppose the entry of Cialdini, with Italian troops, into the city. Another war struggle between Austria and Hungary was regarded as imminent. The Sultan of Turkey was actively engaged with his governmental financial reforms.

Advices from Ceylon, dated at Colombo on the 17th of July, report our total exports of both kinds of coffee are now more than 1,000 cwts. in excess of those for the corresponding period of last season, the figures being 569,000 cwts. against 559,000. The proportions are different, however, for while last season showed 413,000 cwts. plantation kind, we have now 433,000, with only 127,000 native against 145,000 for last season. The prospects for next season continue very gloomy.

The grand festival in aid of the widows and orphans of the members of the Sixty-ninth regiment who were killed in the battle of Bull Run came off yesterday at Jones' Wood. The entertainment consisted of singing, dancing, and an oration by Captain Thomas Francis Meagher. There was an immense assemblage present, and the utmost enthusiasm characterized the proceedings. A full report will be found in another part of to-day's paper.

A half starved regiment of rebels, who are located at Glasgow, Kentucky, have named their encampment Camp Vallandigham, in honor of the secession representative in Congress of the Third district of Ohio.

The German Turners of St. Louis, having been three months in the service of the government, and received an honorable discharge, have decided to re-enlist for three years, and are now filling up their regiment. No person will be accepted who is not a recognized gymnast.

The able-bodied Union men of Missouri are falling into line very fast. Jackson and Price and McCulloch, with their Arkansas gentlemen and wild Camanches, will meet with a reception they little dream of.

Nearly fifty thousand cartridges of all kinds, from grape and canister down to Minie balls and buckshot, are manufactured daily in Memphis. So the papers of that city say.

The secession paper in Paterson, N. J., has come over to the side of the Stars and Stripes, and will henceforth battle for the country and pitch into the rebels.

A soldier writes that in some of the regiments across the Potomac the quartermasters sell the men's rations, and when the soldiers complain they are reported to the superior officers as mutineers. General McClellan could very easily inaugurate an examining board, whose duty it would be to see that the men get all to which, by the regulations, they are entitled.

Last week there were seven thousand troops in the camp at Springfield, Illinois.

A large number of "contrabands" have been taken from Petersburg, Va., to Richmond, to work on the defenses now being thrown up around that city.

The business of impressment is carried on in Memphis, and a regular press gang organized. In many cases, says the Memphis Advertiser, acts of barbarity have been perpetrated, and not unfrequently have farmers, who were in the city on business, been seized, as well as heads of families whose wives and children depended entirely upon them for support. To such an extent has this barbarous practice been carried that the Council of the city have become alarmed, and appointed a committee to confer with the Archbishop, Major General Polk, upon the subject. Memphis must be a nice place to live in just now.

Colonel James McIntosh, the commander of one of the Arkansas regiments in the Davis creek battle in Missouri, states that the rebels had eight thousand cavalry in their army, "only a few of whom showed the white feather." Their whole force, he says, numbered thirteen thousand.

On the 23d instant there were two hundred and sixty-two sick and wounded soldiers belonging to New York State regiments in the hospitals of Washington and Georgetown.

Patrick Henry Donegan, an officer of the United States government, attached to the coast survey, was arrested in New Orleans on the 23d inst., by order of Gen. Twiggs, as a spy.

The principal interest on the one hundred million dollars of Treasury notes which the Southern Confederacy are about to issue is to be paid by a war tax of fifty cents on every one hundred dollars of real estate, slaves, merchandise, bank and other stocks money at interest, money on hand

cattle, gold watches, gold and silver plate, pianos and pleasure carriages.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction met yesterday, but no business of public importance was transacted. The weekly statement shows that 2,536 persons were admitted to the institutions during the week ending the 24th of August, and the number remaining there on that date was 8,340--being an increase of ninety-nine on the preceding week. The receipts from the 16th to the 24th inst. amounted to \$50,664 68, which includes the sum of \$50,000 placed at the disposal of the Commissioners by the Comptroller of the city.

Peace picnics and barbecues got up by secessionists to encourage rebellion are now very popular in Kentucky.

The cotton market was firmer yesterday, while the sales embraced 700 a 800 bales, closing on the basis of 1 1/2c. a 100c. for middling uplands. The cotton year closes on Saturday next, when the stock in this city will be taken. Opinions differ regarding the probable amount. Estimates are most common at 20,000 a 25,000 bales, while some persons fall below and others exceed these figures. The heavy receipts of flour, combined with the news by the Asia, tended to depress the market, which declined from 3c. a 10c. per barrel. At the conclusion the market was active. Wheat, from the same cause, was depressed, and closed at 2c. a 3c. per bushel lower, with fair sales for export. Corn fell off 1c. per bushel, and was quite active at the close of Western wheat, for export, closed at 47c. a 48c., and Western yellow at 50c. Pork was steady, with sales of meat at \$15 and of prime at \$10. Sugar was firm, with sales of 700 a 800 hds. Cuba at full prices. Coffee was firm, while sales were light. Freight engagements were somewhat less active, while sales were without change of importance.

Another Masked Battery--The Disunion Efforts of the Inflammatory Press.

The secessionists of the South, with their attacks upon the government through their masked batteries and their allies, the incendiary journals of the North, are all aiming at one and the same result, although apparently travelling different roads. They are each fighting with masked batteries--the former using powder, lead, grape and shell; the latter stealthily, under the plea of friendship, are at work undermining the constitution, bent upon the destruction of the hopes of all Unionists at home and abroad, and sending despair to the hearts of all lovers of democratic institutions the world over. The Southern leaders are rallying their armies to fight the gallant men enlisted under the banner of the Union, whom they hope to draw into their disguised batteries, while their incendiary allies of the North--the abolition agitators--are, serpent like, drawing their coils around the administration, endeavoring to force the government into their traps, thus weakening their hands by dividing the supporters of the constitutional government--thereby furnishing the rebel army an easier and more thorough victory than they had at Bull Run. A few days since we exposed a significant and dangerous masked battery from the Tribune, laboring at its old game--the breaking up of the Cabinet; to-day we place before our readers an attack upon the Cabinet by our Quadrilateral contemporary, the Times--riding roughshod over a portion of the Cabinet, especially Secretary Cameron, although the "little villain" declares that his animosity "takes no definite shape, fastens on no specific acts."

Thus that class of journals--the Tribune and Times and their co-laborers--have been at work from the very commencement of the war to divide, break up or destroy the government. Immediately upon the heels of the Baltimore riot, when the administration needed all the assistance that could possibly be given to it by the prompt and united action of the entire North, these journals combined in a systematic cry and appeals to supersede the administration, by driving the President and his Cabinet out of Washington and appointing a dictator in their place, and even nominated that patriotic blunderbuss, railroad and steamboat speculator, George Law, for that position. The public paid no attention to this bloodthirsty appeal. Defeated in this French revolutionary plan, they opened their batteries upon the military leaders and endeavored to destroy public confidence in their well earned ability; then, again, attacking the President, next the Cabinet in bitter terms; but finding that their discharges made no impression on either of those points, they commenced their howl, "Onward to Richmond," until finally the army of the Potomac was forced to march into the masked batteries of the rebels at Manassas, resulting in a disastrous rout and fearful loss of life, adding at least six months to the war, to say nothing of the millions upon millions of additional expense and the increased prospect of a war with European Powers.

That disaster removed the mask from the incendiary journals, revealed to the public their real objects and showed to the world their complicity with the secession leaders. For a while they manifested a wonderful amount of penitence, and pretended to humble themselves in sackcloth and ashes, but their anxiety to undermine the constitution soon got the better of them, and they commenced throwing out their feelers, and growing bolder by degrees. When their masked batteries again belched forth, it was in a demand that emancipation should be the battle cry of our armies. If this had been acceded to by the administration the rebels, instead of being compelled to fight the loyal North and an army numbering its hundreds of thousands, would in a short time find the government supported only by a handful of abolitionists, with no funds to back it--thus in one fell stroke sealing the fate of our glorious Union, leaving to Jeff. Davis and his subjects only the duty of holding a jubilee over their victory. The authorities at Washington, showing no disposition to thus deliberately surrender to the rebels, these journals have again changed their tack, and are now directing their masked batteries against the individual members of the Cabinet, especially the Secretary of War, although they declare in the same breath that they don't know what Cameron has done so awfully wicked as they would have us believe. The most curious of all this, and we might say suggestive of their real purpose, is the fact that they demand the appointment of Mr. Holt, of Kentucky, the man who was at the head of the Post Office Department for six months before he discovered the defalcation of Fowler.

The integrity and the unity of the Cabinet during a crisis like the present are of the greatest importance, and we are happy to inform the public that the Cabinet of Lincoln was never better united or more unanimous in their labors to suppress the monster rebellion than at the present moment. Neither are those clamoring for a change able to point to one single act justifying that demand. Cameron is a man of great business capacity and wonderful energy. Having been fully initiated into all the workings of the department, his removal and the substitution of a new and inexperienced man at this time

would be ruinous in the extreme. Mr. Holt is unquestionably a good orator and a staunch Union man, is doing good service on his electioneering tour, and is a valuable aid to the administration when in his true position; but his career in the Post Office Department and his failure to discover the defalcations until the public, two hundred miles from his office, informed him of it, certainly does not indicate that he is the man for the War Department, which at this time requires the greatest vigilance to keep the unscrupulous contractors within bounds. The fact of the matter is, these journals are bent upon the separation of the Union, and are flying from one project to another in their vain attempts to bring about, to them, the much desired object. If there is anything wrong it rests with the military leaders and not Secretary Cameron. No one has yet been able to point out the deficiencies of the latter, while, on the other hand, Senator Wilson declares that "after a careful scrutiny of the War Department he has satisfied himself that there is no foundation for the flippant allegations against Cameron." We are also informed that Secretary Chase concurs in this opinion. We trust, therefore, that the President will contrive to direct every effort in his power towards putting down the rebellion and restoring the country to its former prosperous condition regardless of the abolitionist clamors, and let the disunion, incendiary journals howl away to their heart's content.

Cotton Dethroned--Corn is King.

By the arrival of the Cunard mail steamship at this port yesterday we have highly interesting and important advices about cotton from England. A letter from Mr. Haywood, the Secretary of the Cotton Supply Association, is published, detailing the result of his interview with the Viceroy of Egypt, and his opinion as to the capacity of that country for the production of cotton. He says that the growth of the staple may be extended there to an unlimited amount; and the Viceroy invites British capitalists to come forward to cultivate the plant. American seed sown in Egypt had produced cotton valued in Liverpool at eight pence per pound. It is also announced that the Nicaraguan ambassador in London offers a free and liberal grant of land in Nicaragua to settlers there for the purpose of growing cotton. The first shipment with cotton from that country had arrived.

From the mails by this and previous arrivals it is made evident that British merchants and supply companies are ransacking the globe for cotton in order to enable them to dispense with the American staple; and there can be little doubt that they will obtain all that they want for the next six or seven months, if not a permanent supply. Any calculation, therefore, that the rebels of the South may make upon the basis that Great Britain is dependant on them for cotton is manifestly false. A few plain figures will show this:

The receipts of India cotton in Great Britain for five years are as follows:

In 1857, bales.....	679,000
In 1858 (interfered with by the rebellion of preceding year).....	661,000
In 1859.....	510,000
In 1860.....	564,000
So far in 1861, including bills of lading.....	622,000

A leading Manchester authority--Messrs. Neill, Bros. & Co.--says:--"From India we may draw a large supply if we give sufficiently high prices to outbid the native manufacturers, and, at present prices (July 22), we look for a total supply of over 900,000 bales; but an advance here of another penny would, perhaps, add 300,000 to that quantity."

The staple of this cotton is very short, and it is badly cleaned, but it answers well to mix with our strong American staple, and as the supply is enormous in the interior, the hundred millions of the people--a population like sand on the sea shore--being for ages clothed entirely in their own fabrics, it is simply a question of price. Cotton comes to port in India from immense distances, in bags, on the backs of bullocks. The transportation is expensive; hence the moderate supply. As prices now rule at thirty per cent at Liverpool over those of 1857--the year of greatest supply from India--and may go thirty per cent higher, it is more than probable that the free or discretionary orders which have gone to India will start it from a greater distance in the interior, and the season may close with a delivery double that of last year. As the manufacturers at Manchester are heavy in stock, and know how to make it last, it would appear to us that by running half time they can float to April or May next.

The result of this war, therefore, if it be prolonged by the rebels, will be to ruin the cotton trade of the South, and at the same time to destroy its property in slaves--the great point for which the leaders of the rebellion allege they are fighting. The English are now quietly making railroads in India to facilitate the transport of the staple, and when these are completed they will not need half or quarter of the cotton from the South that they have been in the habit of taking. The consequence will be not only that his great article of their commerce will become a drug in the market, but their slaves, now or lately worth \$1,500 each, will not bring more than two or three hundred dollars. Thus, like the swine swimming down the stream, at every stroke the Southern rebels are cutting their own throats. A commercial revolution is taking place which will dethrone American cotton as the great staple of commerce and elevate breadstuffs to its position. Henceforth what has been said of the Southern fire will be more true of our Western cereals, and the watchword of our trade will be, "Corn is King."

SAMPLES OF "SUDORY."--Three samples of shoddy cloth have been sent us, which are a curiosity to the uninitiated. They are much more easily torn than paper, so utterly rotten are they. In fact, a strong-winded man might almost blow through them. And such are the garments with which it is expected soldiers are to rough in trenches, in picket duty, through long marches and in all the arduous toils of a soldier's life. It is no wonder that our troops at Fortress Monroe were described as half naked in a week or two after they donned this clothing. Now, these are but specimens of the great bulk of material with which the army is clothed; and it is by such contracts as these that the life-blood is being sucked out of the country by the vampires, and that our army is injured, demoralized and destroyed. Napoleon used to hang such scoundrels. What our United States government ought to do with them is very clear. We would, meantime, advise that they be sent, every man of them, to Fort Lafayette, where it not that even rebels are too good a company for them.

THE RADICAL ABOLITION REPUBLICAN FACTION AND THE NEW YORK HERALD.--Since the outbreak of this Southern rebellion we have not neglected the duty of marking, and exposing the disorganizing schemes and movements of the radical abolition wing of the republican party. We have shown that the bloody instructions of the New York Tribune, the sneaking incendiarism of the Times, and the unadmitted abolitionism of the Independent, the Anti-Slavery Standard and the Boston Liberator, are all directed to the same object--emancipation or disunion--the liberation of the four millions of slaves of the South by force of arms, or the adoption of Lloyd Garrison's ultimatum, "no union with slaveholders." We have shown that this radical anti-slavery faction has been and still is engaged in the enterprise of breaking up Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, and of superseding it by more zealous anti-slavery instruments, in order that the conservative policy adopted by the President may be pushed aside for that destructive abolition policy which seeks to make the issue of this war emancipation or separation.

In thus exposing the disorganizing schemes and counsels of our abolition contemporaries, including the little tricksters of the Times, it appears that we have touched them to the quick, for our nimble-footed hero of the Minnie and Bull run appears to be frantic in his excessive rage. Without rhyme or reason, and regardless alike of common sense and common decency, he flies off into a tirade of coarse epithets and personalities against "Dennett" and the HERALD, as if serious facts and arguments could be answered by wholesale personal abuse. We are charged, however, as having taken the ground that this war "can only end with universal emancipation," and numerous extracts from our columns of April last are reproduced to support this foolish accusation.

But in these very extracts this ridiculous charge is answered; for in one of them we find that on the 24th of April the HERALD recommended that "in advance of this movement (of the army) President Lincoln should issue his proclamation guaranteeing the complete protection of all loyal Union men and their property, but warning the enemies of the government of the dangers of confiscation, negroes included." Here our policy is disclosed--the common sense policy of war against a rebellion; the policy since adopted by act of Congress; the policy of discrimination between the friend and the enemy of the government, and of protecting the one, including his rights of property in negroes, while we punish the other. If we are to restore the revolted Southern States to the Union, it must be through some such policy of a just discrimination between the friends and the enemies of the government. Only in this way can we build up an effective Union party in the South and bring about a decisive Southern popular reaction in favor of the Union.

This is the ground which we occupied in April last, and we occupy the same position now. We repeat, too, that there is great danger that this war may be changed from its present legitimate purpose--"the integrity of the Union"--into a war of indiscriminate and universal spoliation against the South, including a sweeping abolition of slavery; but this is the very danger against which we regard it our duty to warn and advise the President. Hence our vigilance over the teachings, schemes and movements of the leaders and organs of the radical abolition wing of the republican camp. Their aim is the extinction of slavery, and if the administration stands in their way, and if the Union stands in their way, these radicals will destroy both the Union and the administration if they can. Our anti-slavery disorganizers would rather rule in a small corner than be ruled out of our political affairs by the restoration of the Union; and hence this abolition faction, to this extent, is just as bad as the rebel faction of the South.

POSITION OF ENGLAND TOWARDS THE UNITED STATES.--One of our contemporaries gravely informs its readers that a letter has been received from Mr. Adams, our Minister in England, stating that the independence of the rebels is now fully admitted there as a military and political necessity, and that its recognition is only a question of time and prudent courtesy. We do not believe that Mr. Adams has written any such nonsense. The tone latterly of all the English journals is entirely at variance with it. None of them now pretend that England has any direct interest in the recognition of the Southern confederacy. It would not help her any sooner to cotton from that quarter, but, on the contrary, would place it still further beyond her reach. The cotton question in reality exercises but little influence over the policy of England in our regard. With the supplies on hand, with those expected from the colonies and Africa, and with a grant by Parliament in aid of the manufacturing interest, she can very well afford to bide our time for the settlement of our present difficulties. She is as well aware as we are that she will get American cotton sooner by following this course than by further complicating matters by her interference. But even if she had no such conviction there are considerations that would counterbalance the temptation that a contrary one might hold out. The inconvenience that she will suffer from the suspension of her usual supplies of cotton from this country can only be temporary, while that arising from the results of a hostile position on her part towards the North would be permanent and irremediable. There is a far larger number of her population dependant on the breadstuffs and other exports of the loyal States than can ever be affected by the stoppage, though total, of her supplies of Southern cotton. The latter she can replace in time from her own colonies; for the former she must always continue to look to us. What would be her position if we were to prohibit even for a season the exportation of her ports of our cereals? Even though her present harvest may prove an average one--of which there is great doubt--such a retaliatory measure on our part would cause far more embarrassment and anxiety among her people than the interruption of our cotton exports has done.

Let the alarmists take comfort. England is not going to plunge into a war with us merely to gratify a fancied spite against the North. She cares, in fact, very little about either section or its interests. Her aristocratic organs glow over our misfortunes, not so much to vex or mortify us as to humble and annihilate that party at home which, looking to this country for its political models, has year by year extorted concessions from the selfishness of the ruling class, and forced an extension of the basis of the electoral franchise. The haughty pride and shortsightedness of the English aristocracy have received before now some severe lessons from this country. Unless we are mistaken in our calculations of the future, their conduct in the present crisis is destined to meet with another heavy chastisement at our hands.

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toocracy have received before now some severe lessons from this country. Unless we are mistaken in our calculations of the future, their conduct in the present crisis is destined to meet with another heavy chastisement at our hands.

ALLEGED CONFLICT OF THE BRITISH MINISTER WITH THE REBELS.--Have any steps been taken as yet by the State Department in reference to the letters from the rebel emissary Muir, implicating Lord Lyons and Mr. Bunch, the British Consul at Charleston, in a charge of direct treating with the Confederate government? It will be recollected that it was stated circumstantially in one of them that Bunch and the French Consul, Belligny, had sent Mr. Trecothick, formerly Assistant Secretary of State under Mr. Buchanan, to Richmond to ask Jeff. Davis to accept a treaty of commerce for a neutral flag to cover neutral goods. This statement assumes a more serious aspect from the fact that the writer is on the most intimate terms with Bunch--a fact proved by the reproduction in one of Russell's letters to the London Times of a phrase reported by him to have been used in the manuscript text of the same letter, shows to him in confidence by the British Consul.

Of course it is not to be presumed for a moment that Mr. Bunch would act independently of Lord Lyons in so important a matter as this. The discipline of the British Foreign Office is too strict to permit consuls to assume diplomatic functions where there is a resident Minister at hand. Prompt dismissal would follow so impertinent a proceeding, and Mr. Bunch is too old and experienced an official to be betrayed into any steps of the kind. Assuming the statement to be correct, of which there seems to be very little doubt, the conclusion is inevitable that the communication was authorized by the British Minister. The language used in the letter from which the story is taken admits, in fact, of no other construction. "This is the first step of direct treating with the government," says the writer. There could be no direct treating except with Lord Lyons personally, or through his authorized agents.

The documents found on Muir have been in possession of the State Department since his arrest, and as yet we have heard of no action being taken upon them by the government. We trust the matter is not to be allowed to sleep until British and French officials here have succeeded in compromising their governments by overt negotiations with the rebels. It is the duty of Mr. Seward to at once call on the Ministers of the two countries for explanations of the extraordinary statements contained in these papers of Muir's. Unless they are perfectly satisfactory, the exequaturs of both should be instantly revoked.

SECESSIONISM BY INTENT--MORE CANDIDATES FOR PORT LAFAYETTE.--Many of our readers have remarked the little recruiting tents which dot the City Hall Park here and there, and the little squads of would-be volunteers which daily surround them. Now, in each of these squads will be noticed a few persons who are obviously there, not for the purpose of enlistment, but apparently for curiosity's sake. If you listen to the remarks of the crowd, however, you will discover that whenever one, two or three men exhibit a disposition to enroll themselves in any of the regiments, these apparently curious observers drop, as if casually, such remarks as, "No one will thank him for that;" "I wonder when he'll get his pay;" or, "He's going to fight to crush out the South." To such innuendoes there can be no reply made, for they are addressed to no one in particular, and are so framed as to admit of no argument.

We have not the slightest hesitation in declaring that the fellows who utter such remarks as these are traitors in disguise, and are employed and paid by secessionists to discourage enlistments. The volunteers who hear such flippant and lying innuendoes begin to doubt the propriety of enlisting at all, and either walk away or else put down their names hesitatingly, and as if they were doing something to be ashamed of, instead of enrolling themselves with the proud consciousness that they are acting nobly and patriotically, and are inscribing their names upon the muster roll, not only of the regiment, but also of fame and glory. There can be no mistake about these secessionists. The same men may be found there day after day, saying the same things with the same result. It is carrying the right of free speech to absurdity to allow them to go unpunished any longer.

Superintendent Kennedy ought to send a few detectives, in citizens' dress, to the Park every day, to look after the utterers of such lying and traitorous sentiments.

DISCIPLINE AND EFFICIENCY OF THE ARMY.--The War Department has a responsible duty to perform in the organization of the army on the Potomac. The country is passing through a fearful crisis, such as has never befallen before, and upon the discipline of the army and the efficiency of its officers everything depends. There is much to be done in this respect, as will be seen in the case of one regiment of New York Volunteers--the Thirty-seventh--whose officers have all but unanimously demanded the resignation of Colonel McCunn on the grounds of incompetency and on other grave charges. The regiment is in the most advanced post, and according to our Washington despatches, appears to be nearly in a state of mutiny, owing, it is alleged, to the demoralizing conduct of the Colonel.

It is time for the government to set aside all mere politicians from military positions, and put soldiers in their places. This war, upon which the existence of the republic hangs, should not be conducted after the manner of an election, where nothing is involved but party supremacy and the spoils of office. The petty schemes and dodges of a primary election are out of place just now, on the banks of the Potomac, with a formidable foe standing face to face with our army.

The Secretary of War should remove all such officers as Mr. McCunn, and put experienced men--of whom there are plenty willing to serve--at the heads of regiments.

OUR WAR MAPS.

The numerous maps, plans and diagrams of the operations of the Union and rebel troops in Virginia, Missouri, Illinois, Florida, and on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, which have been published from time to time in the NEW YORK HERALD, are now printed on one sheet, and is ready for delivery. Agents desiring copies are requested to send in their orders immediately. Single copies six cents. Wholesale price the same as for the WEEKLY HERALD.